2: Damm et al. --3 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 103 Ifaluk

On their charts the natives called this island group: Faloc, Yfaluc or Ifeluc. After Wilson discovered this atoll in 1797, it was named for him for some time. Then Meinicke said that some other people called it Two Sisters. But these names did not last. Chamisso's authorities, the two natives Kadu and Edak, entitled this group Iviligk or Ibiliek. Lütke writes Ifalouk; the notorious dealer Cheyne likewise uses the native name Evalook, and his compatriot Russel Robertson, has Evalouk; all of these are equivalent to the German spelling: Ifaluk. Since this time the native name has been adopted much more widely. However, you also find Ifalik, which perhaps originated in Chamisso's accounts; this spelling was adopted for the Japanese Government Chart of 1925 (Number 772), and also for the Pacific Islands Pilot of 1933 (6th edition).

2: Damm et al. --111 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 103 Aurupik

In addition to the native names Yaropie and Eurrupuc, which were the first ones known, there is also Lütke's spelling Eourypyg which Brigham turned into Eurupig; v. Miklucho-Maclay writes Auropik. However, the majority of the discoverers and whale fishermen gave the group new names; some of them were inspired by the distinguishing characteristics of the islands (Low Islands), while in other cases there was no connection (Kama, of Horsburgh). All of these names appeared in Meyer's Colonial Kingdom and in the Kolonial Lexicon. But both of them use the term of the Reichsmarineamt "Aŭrepik" as the principal cue. The Japanese Government Chart of 1925 gives Eauripik, however. The scientists of the Hamburg South Sea Expedition give the island name in the following manner: Aùrepik (Sarfert), Auripig (Hambruch), Aŭrupeg (Krämer), Jâurupek (Hellwig). In the text that I have before me, Sarfert's spelling is employed.

2: Damm et al. --153 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 103 Faraulep

The island became known to Europeans under the native name: Piraulop. Von Chamisso attributes the spelling Farruelap and Faroilep to Luis de Torres, and Fatoilep to the native Kadu. Lütke also used the indigenous Farroilap. Finsch made this into Faraulap. Meinicke has Faroilap, but he selects Faraulep for the key word of his record. This spelling became adopted rather generally, and it finally changed into Faraulip; this is the way most of the members of the South Seas Expedition heard it, although they noted the following pronunciations: Faráulop and Faróilap (Hellwig), Faraûilöp, Faroîlep, Fa-tja-ü-napo and Fatjaunäpo (Hambruch), and Fadjáumaep (Krämer).

3: Thilenius and Hellwig--252 (1909-10) 1927 Woleaians
116, 103 Woleai

[AN: According to our native informant] the name Woleai (Wolea, Wolaa) is applied to the entire group by foreigners only, who name an island or an island group after the name of the village which they either visited first or most frequently - in this case, the island of Wolea -. The natives themselves, however, use just as often a second name for the group, namely, Fálálap.

In the east: a. Lamotrek. . . or Namotrek, correctly Lamodjek. . . from lámo or namo, "the lagoon"; it is called trek, tjek, "small," although it is the largest of the three and longer (7 nautical miles) than Oleai which has a length of only 5-1/2 nautical miles. But it is shorter than well known Mokemok in the west, which from south to north measures about 20 nautical miles. Sometimes it is said that rek is the same word as rak, the season, i.e. the season, because the weather is always good; in that case it remains unexplained.

b. Falaite. . . in the west of the atoll; more correctly called Faleit or in former times Faleitabut; the word is derived from feiabut "unlucky child," because in the past the people on the island were wild; at the present time Falaite is uninhabited.

c. Puch. . . Pik small island in the north of the ring and usually pronounced Búiug; the word is derived from buik "boy" (Palau) and also sounded like it. Puch is uninhabited. In the east of the island is the good entrance Taualibúiug and in the west the boat passage Metaliár. Between Pik and the main island there is another entrance which on map 93 [MR: of the Reichsmarineamt 1903] is called the "dangerous entrance" [MR: 4: Krämer 2] [17]

Sailing southeast in the lagoon on the reef east of this entrance and on the southern side one comes to a projection of the reef which is covered with sand. It is the sandy cape of Mongalepi. If one draws a line from here southward which crosses the inland water and

reaches the southern reef--formerly at the rock Faisar (which disappeared in the last typhoon)--one gets the sósor boundary... which is the western limit of the district of the island of Lamotrek. East of the line no taboos need to be observed, but west of it one must fast if one sails early in the morning westward across the boundary. Smoking, too, is forbidden under such circumstances.

4: Krämer--17 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 103, 131 Elato

Elato, sometimes simply pronounced Elat, because that is the word used for the seaweed after which the atoll and the main island are called; the latter is located in the north of the reef. The reef is reniform and has a bay opening to the east with a boat entrance into a small lagoon, which occupies only the northern part (Japanese map [MR: of 1925 on which the Admiralty map 772 was based]). In the southern part, which is separated from the northern, there seems to be little inland water. At the southern end the sandy island of Falipi is located; in the center (East). The island of the German map [MR: map 93 of the Reichsmarineamt of 1903] in the middle (w)Oletel (Hambruch: Oletul). Kari (Hambruch: Kare Reef) and Tamas are not given on the Japanese map. Hambruch, in addition, mentions Merekang "sharp point," Toeirul "calm quiet water" and Oilipi "on the sand."

Lamolior is uninhabited and located 2 nautical miles south of the atoll of Elat. "Lagoon of the south" with the islands of Toas and Olor (German map: Ulor).

4: Krämer--17 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 103, 161 Olimarao

4. Olimarau is uninhabited*; the name is derived from vol "opposite the blue sea" (Truk: madau). It is located 26 nautical miles northwest of Elato. The natives visit the island for turtle fishing. Hambruch learned that the last native of Olimarau had died in 1899 on Lamotrek.

* According to Freycinet Goulimarao around 1800 had 225 inhabitants

4: Krämer--124-125 (1909) 1937 Woleaians -1-3
116, 103, 823 Elato

The following islands are known and in addition numerous rocks are named: eastwards, tuas:

Sëtoval*
Pikëlo** (lo anchorage) (NE)
Pik ("small island")***
Olóul or Volóul (Onóun Volume 61 page 191)

Mágur
Ulalu
Piserar
Fáiau ("stone")
Lámoil
Rua
Murilo
Rug or Djug (Truk page 19)

Póloat****
Sog
Tametam
Pol'lap [126]
Lémma (Nama
Lámolu (Námoluk)
Lukulór (Lukunor)
Lukuór (Nukuor)
Pikeram(Kapingamar-
Ingadjig(Ngatik)angi)
Fálepei (Ponape)
Maki (Mokil)
Pingelap
Gajau (Kusae Truk page 53)

*East: Oraisaŭ, Suat, Póloat. North: Uraitúefu, Gaitag (east of Pikëlo (2)).
**Also Pikelot, supposedly named after the fish lot.
***West: Bäbä (near Gaitag), north: Sapan, Móul, east: Olipig, Fauriap, Onóun.
****South: Rúral, Sog.

Ebon in Ralik
Salevis (Djalūt)
Laur

North:

Miriales (=Marianas Spanish)
Faiau (high) and south of it
Ralugoisong. (Vorolegeisam

West:

Oléa
Faróilep
Ifaluk

Aúrupig
Sorol
Feis ("Rocky")
Ulūtiu or Ulutiu(Moke-
Eap [mok)
Ngólu
Ban noe(Palau I, page
Sóngorol [184)
Bul
Merir
a Tógobei (Tobi)

A. V. Chamisso...tells us that the Ralik and Ratak Islands were known to a native of Lamureck whom he met on Guajan. On Arno...in the Ratak group, there lived five natives of Lamureck who had been cast adrift and carried to this island.

The Names of the Parts of the Ocean are:
between Lámotrek and Sëtoval= Oireg*
between Lámotrek and Olimarau=Goisa
between Lámotrek and Elat=Mëtol

* Woirā; but it is not mentioned that on Sātoval Lamotrek is said to be called Lamōireg.

4: Krämer--124-125
116, 103, 823

(1909) 1937

Woleaians-3
Elato

between Lámotrek and Ifaluk=a Pilerup
between Lámotrek and Fariolep =Pilimetau

4: Krämer--126. (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 487; 103 Elato

Espinosa... was given a map on which all the islands and their population were marked; many of these islands were familiar to the captain [VMM: a navigator from Lamotrek). These were the islands:

1. Carao
2. Falopi
3. Ingerig
4. Oruzolua
5. Etat
6. Lamuluc
7. Luosap
8. Ohala, 1000 inhabitants
9. Olcul, 200 inhabitants
10. Ponlap, 100 inhabitants
11. Poloac, 600 inhabitants
12. Sove, 500 inhabitants
13. Pig
14. Piguela
15. Satavan, 400 inhabitants
16. Lamursee, 1400 inhabitants
17. Falive, 1000 inhabitants
18. Fayao
19. Farroilap, 100 inhabitants
20. Olio, 1000 inhabitants
21. Fais
22. Falalap
23. Mugemugs
24. Jap
25. Ngulue
26. Palao

4: Krämer--183 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 103, 131, 161 Woleai

OLEAI

(Map 4) [VMM: See 4: Krämer 184]

Position: halfway between Lat. 7° 21' N. and Long. 143° 55' E.

Exact position: northern tip of Raur, Lat. 7° 21' 39" N. and Long. 143° 57' 30" E.

Südsee-Handbuch, page 36: The Oleai Islands (Oleai, Uleai, Wolea, Ulie, Anangai) are located approximately 130 nautical miles west of the Elato Islands. The group comprises two atolls which surround a western and an eastern lagoon. The former is larger, but the bigger islands are grouped around the eastern lagoon. The main island of Flalap, located on the northern side of the eastern lagoon, gradually is connected with the island of Marijong (Mariom) by means of a sand dune which follows in the west; this same sort of bridge exists also with Paliau located to the southeast, which in turn is linked to Raur in the south. The group is formed of 19 islands--some of them large and some of them small--only the eight largest are inhabited, whereas the others exhibit a luxuriant growth of coconut palms and tall breadfruit trees. The names of the inhabited islands are Raur, Flalap (Oleai), Marijong, Tagaulap, Saliap, Utagal and Falalis.

4: Krämer--188-189 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 133, 175, 103 Woleai

The true shape of the atoll has finally become known through the new English map. [189] The name Voleai appeared for the first time in 1608 in a letter of Pater Clain who gave it as Valayay; in 1706 it was given as Ulier,* in 1710 as Olie, and 1721 as Ulee according to Cantova.

*On Clain's map the names of the islands are: Parivu (Paliau), Raor (Raur), Ulier (Volea), Marioc (Mariong), Tacaylap (Tagaulap), Alingaray (Votagai) and Farilies (Falalis).

4: Krämer--189
116, 103, 177

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Woleai

The first visitor of Woleai was Torres, who went there in 1804 and who gave the name of Guliai and Ulea; Chamisso in 1817 gives Ulea, Lütke in 1828 Ouleyai, the Kolonialatlas of 1908 Oleai, Uleai and Woleai, and the report of the Hamburg Südsee Expedition in 1909 the atoll of Oleai and the island of Volea.

4: Krämer--202 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 103 Woleai

The Südsee-handbuch gives the names of Oleai, Uleai, Wolea, Ulie, and Anangai.* Meinicke names Ulie, Ulea, Uleai, and according to Guliek it should really be Wolea. In the new Spanish Encyclopedea universal illustrada of 1929 we find Uli, Ulea, Uleay, Ulie, Woleai, and Oleai. These different names are naturally taken from the reports of the visitors. The following are listed: Clain, 1697, Valayay, 1706, Ulier, 1710 Olie, Cantova: Ulee,** Torres: Guliai, Chamisso: Ulea, Lütke: Ouleyai, Kolonialatlas 1908: Oleai, Hamburg Südsee Expedition: Volea, Japanese map: Woleai. Oleai as a German language transcription comes closest to the true name as exact recordings have shown. Various place names are given with and without "w" e.g., Onoun which is also pronounced Voloul with the meaning of "round." Olimarau is frequently pronounced Volimarau and on Pollap there are several examples, e.g., Vorieng ghost and inland water, and Volebuku are given in story 5, etc. Völepeg (peg sounding like pik) is a common name for the "small places" of the surrounding region such as Aurepik, Sorol etc. Especially the main island of Falalap, "the great land," the largest of them all is usually known as Volea, which is a fairly good distinction from the Oleai of the entire group. In the song of storm magic Valeoai has the meaning of "on my boat" (wa, oá, boat).

*This is the word the Yap islanders use for Oleai; I heard it myself and W. Müller substantiates it in his work on Yap.

**I myself distinctly heard Oleai pronounced Oleë on Mokemok where Cantova was.

4: Krämer--205-206 (1909) 1937 Woleaians-1-2
116, 103 Woleai

Voléa is the largest of the islands, having an area of almost one square kilometer; next in size is Votagái in the west with an area of more than 1/2 square kilometer; it is said that in the past it was the leading island of the group and Kadu assured us that this was a fact. Then we have Votagai, Soliap, Falális, Tagaulap, Mariong, Eangaligarail, Faraliés, etc.

The Names of the Islands of the Atoll of Oleai from East to West

Cantova	Kadu(Chamisso)	Lütke 1928 (French)	Map 93	A. Krämer
		Motogozeu	S. Motegozu	Motogosóu
Raur	Raur	Raoure	E. Raur	Ráur
Peliao	Pelliau	Peliaou	Paliau	Páliau
Ulee	Ulea	Ouleay	E-a. N. Flalap	Voléa
Mariaon	Marion	Marione	N. Marijong	Máriong
Tajaulep	Thageiliip, Tabogap	Tagoilap	Tagaulap	Tagáulap (Tkágulap)
Algrail	Engeligarail	Angaligaraile	Jalangigereil N-Kanal	Eangaligarâil
Faralies	Futalis	Farailesse	Fareiles	Faraliés
Termet	Tarrematt	Taramate	Taramat	Táramat

4: Krämer--205-206 116, 103		(1909) 1937		Woleaians-2 Woleai
Falelmelo	Falœtik Seliep	Falamalok Seliape	Falamalok Saliap	Falamálăk Soliăp(also Seliap and Soluap)
			Peregaregar (small) [206]	
Otagu	Ulimiré	Oulemeray	Utagal	Votágai(Born Ulemari)
		Elingaryk	W. Elingarik	Ealangasik
	Falelegală	Faluélégalao	Faluelegalau	Faluelegalāu
	Faleelepalap	Faluélépalape	Faluelepalape	Faluen'nap
	Faelemoriet	Faluélemariete	Faluelemareot	Faluelemareiot
				Faluēlaplap
	Pial, Pügel	Piale	Pial	Pial
		Comole	Komol	Komol
		Faluellap	Falulap	Fálulap (Dauelap)
	Lüsagă	Luizaga	Luisaga	Luísaga
Falalis	Falalis	Fælalisse	S. Falális	Falális

4: Krämer--206-207
116, 103, 622, 614

(1909) 1937

Woleaians-1-2
Woleai

Villages and Chiefs and sibs

Island:	Villages:	Chiefs:
1. Voléa:	Davokúol (a house)	Malitil
or Falalap	Jefang	Gadjegélog
god Eángelaf	Lúgulap	
	Vésavo	
	Jaur	Eagupelíor
	Lolepéleg	Gadjegëlog lived
	(Born Leuleperik)	here in 1910
2. Máriong:	Távagap	
	Ledjódjoi	Gafelëlimar(was on Yap)
	Távoat	
3. Tagaulap or Thogóelep	no villages	Tórong
Thogóelep	Unamarai	Rógiol
4. Solŭap:	Fáratai	
	Lugaséliap	Gafeleitop
	Jumanikil [207]	
5. Vótagai:	Dávogap	Uolegar
on the reef cap	Nikapelám (Hellwig:	Igëlimar
former main island	Ligábpidam)	

4: Krämer--206-207
116, 103, 622, 614

6. Falális: "spirit land"

7. Raur +

8. Paliau +

(1909) 1937

Bigol(Bugol) (Hellwig: Pügod)
Tavokúdu
Tavokúdak
Davokulong
Logop, Lúgalapraur
Kuoi

Woleaians-2
Woleai

Mativelit

Málangau
Málipet

Daruelior +

Erurlïelit

5: Kittlitz--152 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 103, 131 Ifalik

Until the third of April we hunted for two coral islands, which were shown on the maps, and which the Captian thought might be the same one which the natives of some other islands called Ifaluk. In reality there were four islands, the largest of which was Ifaluk; it had apparently given its name to the rest, just as Lugunor and some others did.

9: Senfft--13-14 (1903) 1904 Woleaians
116, 103, 131 Woleai

Oleai is also an atoll; [14] it consists of 23 islands of which Raur, Palián, Oleai, Máriom, Tagánlap, Séliap, Olemari (Ot'thogan), and Falális are inhabited.

17: Meinicke--358
116, 103, 175

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Lamotrek (Lamurek, Namurek) were discovered in 1797 by Wilson and named Swede, Haweis and Low;

17: Meinicke--359
116, 103, 175

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Aurupik

Eauripik was discovered early and called Low islands (Horsburgh's Kama).

33: Hasebe--142 (1927) 1928 Woleaians
116, 103, 131 Woleai

"Oleai, also called Voleai, Uleai, Woleai, Ulie, Ouleyai, Ulea, Guliai, Olie, and Valayay, is 245 nautical miles southeast of Fais, and consists of Flalap (Volea, Ulea, Ulee, Ulier), Votagai (Utagai, Otagu), Faralis (Farailes, Futalis, Faralies, Farilies), Solulap (Saliap, Seliep) and Tagaulap (Thageilup, Tafaulep, Tacaylap, Tacaulap)."

33: Hasebe--143 (1927) 1928 Woleaians
116, 103, 131, 161, 304 Ifalik

"Ifalik, also called Ifaluk, Ifalouk, Iviligk, Ibiliek, Ifelug, Ifeluc, Faloc, and Wilson I., is 40 nautical miles east of Oleai, and its population is 296. I examined three men and two of them had tattooing on their wrists."

33: Hasebe--143 (1927) 1928 Woleaians
116, 131, 161, 304, 103 Elato

"Elato, also called Helato, and Ylatu, is 100 nautical miles east of Ifalik, and its population is 92. I examined two men and one of them had tattooing on his wrist. I asked the other one what he called his tattooing. He replied 'matsuku.'"

33: Hasebe--143 (1927) 1928 Woleaians
116, 103, 131, 161, 304 Lamotrek

"Lamotrek, called also Lamutrik, Namourek, Lamurrek, Lamureck, Lamurec, Mugnac, Lamurrec, Lamorsu, and Amorsot, is about 15 nautical miles east of Elato, and its population is 215. I examined two men, but both of them had no tattooing on their wrists."

34: Lesson--122
116, 103, 175

(1824) 1839

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Kadu's Lamurrec and Cantova's Lamurrec, Torres' Mugnak, Krusenstein's Lamoursec, the Lamourca, Lamouirec or Falou of Father Legobien. Wilson called it Sweede Island.